

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 18TH, 1889

NUMBER 11

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ourives.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
RAUL GERALD PERRY,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p.m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo da Cattedra. English Service: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a.m., preaching 7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBUX, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre No. 34.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday School at 12:30 p.m.

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AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train leaves Rio at 8 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22 a.m. Entre Rios 9:32 a.m. (terminus) at 7:52 p.m. S. Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 8:45 a.m., and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:19 p.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at 12:30 a.m., arriving at Porto Novo at 1:14 a.m. Cachoeira train leaves Barra at 1:15 a.m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:29 p.m.; Porto Novo at 1:05; Entre Rios 1:10. The S. Paulo train arrives at Barra at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:25 and Mariano Procopio (terminus) at 6:58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:05. Downward, 3:15 p.m. and leaves Mariano Procopio at 5:00 a.m.; Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. 3:15 and 5:30 p.m. first goes to Barra arriving at 8:03 p.m.; second and third to Barra, arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m., and third to Barra arriving at 7:32. Downward, trains leave Barra at 4:30 a.m., arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 9:30 p.m., and leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m., arriving at Rio at 9:15 a.m. and 1:15 p.m. and leave Barra at 5:10 a.m., arriving at Rio at 7:50 p.m.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 12:30 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Rio at 5:30 a.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m., where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m., arriving at 10:41 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Downward—leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m. and 3:25 p.m., arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:02 p.m. For Macabé trains leave at 7:10 a.m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 12:25 a.m., arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.
CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4, and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. and at 2 and 5:30 p.m. on week-days.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 7:10 a.m. and 4:35 p.m. week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 10:13 a.m. and 7:21 and on Sundays and holidays leaving at 6:20 a.m. and 7:21 and on Sundays and holidays. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. Steamers for Petropolis leave the Barra da Piraí at 4 p.m. on week-days and 7 a.m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, train leave Petropolis at 5:40 and 7:30 a.m. and at 2:30 p.m. week days and at 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

Librarias, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ourvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 74, Rua Marquez d'Almeida; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from 12 to 3 p.m. Telephone 1075.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 391 from 11 to 1 p.m., and 4 to 1:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Mariaanna, N. 18, Botafogo.

Hotels.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
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Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 18th, 1889.

It should be recorded that serious obstructions have arisen in this port in the dispatch of ships and merchandise because of the epidemic and exceptional heat. The force of laborers at the custom house has been largely reduced by sickness and death, and the continued heat has rendered it difficult to procure substitutes. The same difficulty has been experienced by the stevedores and at the coaling stations, the laborers being unable to stand exposure to the blazing sun and intense heat. Steamers are meeting with the greatest difficulties in discharging freight, and empty lighters, which have hitherto been found sufficient for all demands of the port, are now very scarce because of insufficient labor to discharge the loaded ones. It is a lamentable state of affairs, but under existing circumstances it must be borne as patiently as the merchants are bearing the losses and responsibilities attendant upon the reigning epidemic. Perhaps the customs authorities might have prevented the block in discharging freight by providing for night work, which could have been carried on with less risk to the laborer, and which even yet can be resorted to with advantage, but as the customs officials are not accustomed to an exertion like this the shipper must submit to the delays.

Were the matter not so serious, the events of the past few weeks in connection with the epidemic of fevers in this city would be highly ludicrous. We have had much severer epidemics and equally severe drouths, but never before have the authorities been so nervous and demoralized. It is true that an unknown and fatal element has made its appearance this year which the native physicians have been unable to understand, and it is true that the heat and drouth have been excessive. Were Brazilian physicians as familiar with American and English practice as they are with the French, they would have long ago recognized the similarity between the "sun-stroke" and "heat-fever" of the United States and India, and the mysterious *accesso pernicioso* of the present season. Not knowing anything about these matters, they have all joined the authorities in denouncing the one tangible cause—the sewers; and we have therefore had the entertaining spectacle of ministers, doctors, engineers, journalists and loungers, all denouncing the sewers for every possible fault and every imaginable connection with the epidemic. Consultations have been of daily occurrence,

and they have all been occupied with the one subject—the sewers. Additions in the character of a sea-side outlet, to cost £700,000 to £800,000 sterling, have been resolved upon. Then come propositions to increase the water supply—the minister accepting every proposal only to find himself tilting with windmills. Then a professor of engineering, who has never done anything practical in his life, writes a learned article on sanitary matters, of which he appears to know about as much as he knows of medicine. A consultation follows, and then he is appointed to a position giving him arbitrary authority over every one, even the regular officials. Thus far his measures consist in an attempt to construct a tank holding 10 cubic metres of water to flush a four or five-foot sewer, and the emptying of a few barrels of sea water into another main sewer. It is like poking smoke through a 12-inch hole with a knitting needle, but still the farce goes on, everybody looks serious, two separate parties are rushing after additional water, and the government feels happy in the consciousness that public attention is diverted from itself.

THE decree authorizing the special customs tariffs on certain articles of foreign production imported into the province of Rio Grande do Sul is at one and the same time a confession of weakness on the part of the government, and an injustice to other provinces. The weakness is confessed, because the authorities are unable to control smuggling over the Rio Grande frontier and the leaders of the political parties in the province have imposed this fact upon the government to secure advantages for its trade. The injustice consists in the favorable position thus secured by one province of the empire to the detriment of all the others. If special legislation can be secured by smuggling, through which duties are to be reduced, then it appears that a premium is offered every province to smuggle, for it is a logical sequence that, once the custom house revenues show a falling off, the government would, —if desiring to preserve coherency—furnish a special tariff to each province. The result of this would be that only at the large commercial centres could the legal high tariffs be collected, for there smuggling is virtually impossible, and the importers at these centres would run in their goods at the nearest favored port and bring them into their own markets duty paid. The provinces bounding on Rio Grande will certainly find their customs receipts affected. Santa Catharina will be the first to suffer and the trade of that province will be greatly diverted from Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande. The jealousy created by these special tariffs will also prove a valuable factor in the arguments of agitators and the result will be that province after province will put in claims for their rights. And we trust they will. The Brazilian customs tariffs have been steadily advanced to an intolerable point, and smuggling on a large scale is directly the result. Were tariffs moderate, the merchants of Uruguay would have no interest in flooding the empire with their imported goods and home produce, for the legitimate trade in Brazil could meet them on equal terms; but with ample profits offered them and with a frontier almost impossible to watch with vigilance, that they should avail of so favorable an opportunity is not surprising. The merchants of the invaded zone cry out, and undoubtedly with reason, that they cannot compete with the smugglers, and the authorities instead of rigorously guarding the frontier grant a special tariff. Goods introduced at Rio Grande will be sent to Santa Catharina and other provinces. There is no necessity for smuggling unless the provincial import duties are to be evaded, for duty paid goods

have free transit; now Santa Catharina's merchants cry out, are appeased with a tariff for themselves, and so on until Rio, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia and Santos will be the only points where the original tariff is enforced. This *reductio ad absurdum* can only be avoided by a decrease in import duties, and a sentiment of self-preservation should make Brazilian law-givers feel that this special Rio Grande do Sul tariff is the thin end of the wedge, the destructive power of which may be conjectured, if not estimated.

We noticed in our last issue that the government had abolished by a decree dated on the 2nd inst. the charge of 1 per cent. heretofore made at the Mint for coining gold of fineness equal or superior to the standard of Brazilian gold money. The object aimed at by this action of the government is the conversion of the very large sum of British gold now held here—estimated as high as £1,000,000—into Brazilian currency, through which conversion the cash available to the banks would be increased by 8,910,000\$ in legal tender money, the need of which is unquestionable. The manner in which this aid to the market is to be extended is open to criticism and to this our remarks will be restricted. If £1,000 in gold are a legal tender for duties at the custom house for 8,890\$, the profit upon converting these sovereigns into Brazilian gold is so insignificant that a few days delay in receiving the re-coined money would more than counterbalance it, for interest is to be considered. If a banker could pay any multiple of £1,000 into the Treasury and immediately receive its equivalent in legal money the profit would become sensible, but as the Mint does not hold coin in readiness to meet deposits of bullion, we repeat that the 20\$ per £1,000 is consumed by interest for the period of re-coining. Now if the Treasury officials were authorized to issue certificates of deposit for the foreign gold paid in, either by customers or the public departments, we submit that a serious difficulty in the question would be removed, expense would be avoided and the foreign money would become available at any moment that it became sought for to meet demands from abroad. These certificates would we think circulate in the larger payments, just as Treasury bills did during the Paraguayan war, and would pass from hand to hand until they were received by some one who, needing coin, would present them for redemption at the Treasury. The government would escape the expense necessarily attendant upon the reformation of the Mint, where the only coinage done of late years is that of the silver pieces, which leave so large a profit that private parties will certainly continue to have them coined, and to meet this demand the Mint could devote all its energies. Certificates would thus represent bullion deposited in the coffers of the Treasury available at any moment to the holders. There appears no sensible objection to this idea, which would in no sense be an increase of paper money, and would avoid the delay noted above, which will assuredly prevent large holders from paying coin into the Mint to be melted down, and would meet the necessity for some immediate relief to the market. As this idea, however, is not endorsed by any foreign financial authorities we have no hopes of seeing it adopted, and the holders of sovereigns must continue to hold them until they are gradually consumed by payments to public departments, and how long this will require to relieve the market is readily estimated. Meanwhile those debtors who are obliged to meet their payments in legal money must pay for this whatever its holders ask; whether it be 28d per milreis, or as one of our daily colleagues estimates

its value, 30d. There is no limit to the value of any article when the demand exceeds the supply, and this at present seems to be the position of Brazilian paper currency.

ENOUGH is now known regarding the recent sudden increase in the death rate to warrant the assertion that much, if not the larger part, of it was due to the excesses of Carnival. The deaths on the first day of that festival, the 3rd, numbered 60; on the last day, the 5th, the total had increased to 71; and on the next day, after all the excesses of the streets and ball-rooms of the preceding day, the deaths jumped up to 99. The deadly effects of these days, however, are not so soon to be seen, for the fevers usually take three or four days to run their course, and we may therefore look to later dates for the worst effects of a festivity which brings large numbers of people into the hot, narrow streets of the city during the day and evening, causing excessive fatigue and affording opportunities for every kind of excess in eating and drinking. Add to these the number of young people who are parading the streets all day until late in the evening in masquerading costumes, many of them thick and heavy enough for a much colder climate, and we have cause enough for the increased sickness which always follows immediately after Carnival. That these dangerous and foolish practices were the cause of many of the deaths this year may be seen from the following daily totals reported in the newspapers:

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| March 3rd..... | 60 | March 9th..... | 162 |
| " 4th..... | 65 | " 10th..... | 134 |
| " 5th..... | 71 | " 11th..... | 127 |
| " 6th..... | 99 | " 12th..... | 106 |
| " 7th..... | 129 | " 13th..... | 80 |
| " 8th..... | 163 | " 14th..... | 90 |

From the above it will be seen that there was a rapid increase in the deaths after Carnival until the 8th, the third day after its close, since when the decrease has been equally marked. The last day of Carnival was excessively hot, but aside from that the temperature has not been exceptionally high. The discontinuance of watering the streets has probably had some effect on the death rate, as the subsequent increase of sudden deaths from heat would seem to prove, but, with full allowance for all this, much remains to prove the fatal effects of this semi-barbaric debauch of the middle ages. There is no escaping the conclusion that it was not the scarcity of water, nor the sewers, nor the heat by itself which was responsible for the extraordinary death rate of the 8th and 9th—it was nothing else than this pagan ceremonial of the Roman church. And there is also no escaping the further conclusion that much of the responsibility for this rests upon the shoulders of the authorities. They were not ignorant of the fact that Carnival always increases the death rate, and they knew that an epidemic of fever had secured a dangerous foothold in the city. They also knew that many good people advised the postponement of Carnival this year, and that they had the matter under consideration is shown by the report which was current for many days to the effect that such a course had been adopted. A slight improvement in the state of affairs just before the Carnival, however, defeated all efforts to suppress the festivity—and with the result above shown. Talk as we may about drouth, heat, sewer-gas, sewer-flushing, and the like, the simple fact remains that a christianized pagan festival imported into a country climatically unsuited for its practice, characterized by physical excesses of the grossest character, by exposure to the heat of mid-summer and the dangerous chills of the tropical night, is the prime cause of a great part of the death which has occasioned so much alarm this city.

THE FUTURE AIR SUPPLY.

We have before us a small, unassuming pamphlet entitled: "Brazil: Shall we Pay for the Air we Breathe?" The author is Mr. John Frick, of Rio de Janeiro, who modestly styles himself "concessionaire, engineer and contractor to several water-works of Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas, Cuyabá, Piracicaba; superintendent of the surveys for the South Brazilian railway, and several other works." With such a voucher, no one can fail to treat the inquiry expressed in the title with the fullest and most perfect seriousness. As the book is published in London in English, and is "offered to all towns of a hot climate in the British possessions," there may be some doubt as to the object of attaching the word "Brazil" to the title, but Mr. Frick certainly knows what he is about. His Brazilian training has taught him that the surest way to catch the attention of Brazilians is to make it appear that his great sanitary improvement is destined for another country, while his promoter's training has taught him that nothing will catch the eye of the British investor so quickly as the word "Brazil." He thus kills two birds with one stone.

Perhaps no better time could have been selected for the publication of this important and far-reaching scheme than the present. The basis of the study is the city of Rio de Janeiro, its sanitary experiences and needs, while the conditions surrounding the author are a comfortable room in the centre of London with plenty of January cold out of doors and a "nice fire in the grate" at a cost of one shilling a day. These widely-separated subjects of thought develop the idea that if artificial heat may be used at a fixed cost to counteract the cold and discomfort of London in January, why may not similar provisions be made for supplying the sweltering populations of the tropics with equal comfort and much needed coolness?

During the last three months the wish for coolness, for pure air, for the resinous smell of pine woods, the bracing temperature of Mont Blanc, and the perfume of a Bulgarian rose garden, has been constantly present in our mind. Money would have been no object, could we have surrounded ourselves with luxuries like these. Mr. Frick's scheme, therefore—that of supplying us with cool, pure air from the mountain tops by means of pipes and gigantic ventilators—appeals strongly to our sympathies. Think of being able to lower the temperature of your room in Rio de Janeiro by turning a tap for cool air, just as you would raise it in London by turning a tap for hot air! It is simply delightful! It will knock Petropolis and Tijuca out in the very first round! Not even the delights of meeting all Petropolis, including the Emperor, at the railway station could counterbalance it!

In his calculations Mr. Frick does not go beyond the modest scheme of erecting four 200-revolution ventilators in this city for local purposes. He wants to improve the hygienic conditions of this the loyal and heroic city of St. Sebastian, and to do away with the bad character which it enjoys on the Tagus. And he wants to bring to an end the demoralizing practices of the Petropolis *diario*, who at the risk of his life leaps from the steamer and runs for the best seat in the railway coach as though years and civilized customs had wholly lost their restraining influence.

But the scheme can not end here! We do not know whether Mr. Frick has considered the stupendous possibilities suggested by his daring scheme, but if he has not then we must be permitted to put in a claim for an improvement. If we may have a Tijuca tap and a Petropolis tap in our sleeping apartment, why may we not have taps representing any and every part of the world. Why may we not have the smell of crushed grapes from a Burgundian *chateau* in our dining rooms, and of an English or Cuban flower garden in our drawing rooms? Why may we not once more have the smell of violets and daisies in our nostrils, the fragrance of new-mown hay, the balmy odors of the Adirondacks, the soothing influences of a Georgian pine forest, the spicy sensations of a Cuban morning or the calm speculative impressions of an evening in the Scottish highlands? At will we might drink in the

spicy breezes of Ceylon or Araby the Blest, the love-laden zephyrs of Hampton Court, or the fierce breath of a Montana blizzard. Nothing could be beyond our reach. In reading Kennan's Siberian experiences in *The Century* we could turn on our Irkutsk tap and catch the smell of prisons and the breath of hopeless oppression; and when the traveller tells us of the beauties and gayeties of Buenos Aires, another tap would bring back to us those half-forgotten smells which once filled us with the fear of instant suffocation. By all means let us have our air laid on as we have our water and gas, but let us have it plentifully and in the widest variety. And we shall then know that Swift's Lagado was not a creature of the imagination and that sunbeams were really made from cucumbers.

THE MORTALITY OF 1888.

The following table, compiled by the Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Co., shows the mortality returns of the past year by districts, together with the rainfall and temperature. The population is estimated at 350,000, which gives an average of about 10 individuals to the house.

| MONTH | 1st District | | 2nd District | | 3rd District | | 4th District | | 5th District | | Outside area | | Total | | Rainfall in millimetres | | Temperature | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | Total | Rate per 1000 | Total | Rate per 1000 | Total | Rate per 1000 | Total | Rate per 1000 | Total | Rate per 1000 | Total | Rate per 1000 | Total | Rate per 1000 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr |
| January | 195 | 2.33 | 127 | 2.06 | 113 | 2.57 | 137 | 2.12 | 41 | 1.46 | 97 | 2.14 | 760 | 2.17 | 105.0 | 106.0 | 107.6 | 111.8 |
| February | 147 | 1.75 | 108 | 1.72 | 146 | 3.35 | 138 | 2.17 | 71 | 2.53 | 140 | 3.08 | 686 | 2.24 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 107.6 | 111.8 |
| March | 172 | 2.05 | 124 | 2.00 | 151 | 3.50 | 156 | 2.45 | 69 | 2.46 | 109 | 2.40 | 925 | 2.64 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 111.8 | 116.3 |
| April | 190 | 2.34 | 140 | 2.29 | 146 | 3.35 | 156 | 2.45 | 71 | 2.53 | 140 | 3.08 | 925 | 2.64 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 111.8 | 116.3 |
| May | 258 | 3.04 | 203 | 3.40 | 151 | 3.50 | 156 | 2.45 | 69 | 2.46 | 109 | 2.40 | 925 | 2.64 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 111.8 | 116.3 |
| June | 227 | 2.72 | 166 | 2.82 | 151 | 3.50 | 156 | 2.45 | 69 | 2.46 | 109 | 2.40 | 925 | 2.64 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 111.8 | 116.3 |
| July | 228 | 2.70 | 166 | 2.82 | 151 | 3.50 | 156 | 2.45 | 69 | 2.46 | 109 | 2.40 | 925 | 2.64 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 111.8 | 116.3 |
| August | 228 | 2.70 | 166 | 2.82 | 151 | 3.50 | 156 | 2.45 | 69 | 2.46 | 109 | 2.40 | 925 | 2.64 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 111.8 | 116.3 |
| September | 169 | 1.95 | 103 | 1.72 | 151 | 3.50 | 156 | 2.45 | 69 | 2.46 | 109 | 2.40 | 925 | 2.64 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 111.8 | 116.3 |
| October | 202 | 2.41 | 139 | 2.39 | 151 | 3.50 | 156 | 2.45 | 69 | 2.46 | 109 | 2.40 | 925 | 2.64 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 111.8 | 116.3 |
| November | 202 | 2.41 | 139 | 2.39 | 151 | 3.50 | 156 | 2.45 | 69 | 2.46 | 109 | 2.40 | 925 | 2.64 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 111.8 | 116.3 |
| December | 202 | 2.41 | 139 | 2.39 | 151 | 3.50 | 156 | 2.45 | 69 | 2.46 | 109 | 2.40 | 925 | 2.64 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 111.8 | 116.3 |
| Total | 2497 | 2.99 | 1664 | 2.72 | 151 | 3.50 | 156 | 2.45 | 69 | 2.46 | 109 | 2.40 | 925 | 2.64 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 111.8 | 116.3 |

1st district comprises the business part of the city and has an estimated population of 83,559.
2nd district comprises Cidade Nova, Gambôa and Catumbi; population 85,650.
3rd district comprises Laranjeiras, Glória and Santa Theresa; population 43,880.
4th district comprises S. Christovão, Rio Comprido, Anslary Grande, Villa Isabel, Riachuelo and Cajá; population 63,530.
5th district is that of Botafogo; population 28,050.
The "outside area" comprises those outlying suburbs drained by the company; population 45,340.
The heaviest rainfall was in the 4th district on April 5th, viz.: 100 millimetres in 3 hours.
The temperature was taken at the Company's offices, 37 Rua Santa Luzia.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The town of Botucatu, São Paulo, is trying to be happy under an epidemic of small-pox.
—Fifteen cases of yellow fever had appeared in the São Paulo immigrants' *hospedaria* up to the 10th inst.
—Barão de Guahy, minister of marine, was re-elected deputy from the 1st Bahia district by about 200 majority over his liberal opponent.
—The town of Jundiaby, São Paulo, is crowded with fugitives from Campinas. Even the Italian colonists are letting rooms to the fugitives.
—A number of the principal foreign commercial houses in Santos closed their doors on the 11th. Everyone was leaving the place that could get away.
—The electrician, Mr. H. Kirkland, sent out from New York to put up the electric light plant at Jui de Fôra, arrived at that city on the 12th.
—Barra Mansa, province of Rio de Janeiro, is seriously afflicted. According to recent advices there were 20 cases of yellow fever in the town, and the parish priest had become insane.
—The Santos Improvements Co. has donated 1,000\$ to the Misericórdia and 500\$ to the Beneficência Portuguesa hospitals to aid in meeting charitable work in the present epidemic.
—In our comments on the Santos epidemic last week we gave the total number of February deaths as 143, the figures being taken from a local exchange. Our Santos exchanges give the number as 146.
—Under the spur of a threatened epidemic the people of São Paulo are discovering that their city is dirty. When the epidemic breaks out, then they will arrive at the conclusion that something must be done to clean it.
—The *Diário do Grau-Pard* devoted its entire four pages on the 14th ult. to obituary and funeral notices of the Barão de Cotepepe. Perhaps Senator Siqueira Mendes feels the loss more deeply than most public men.
—The February receipts of the São Paulo post-office amounted to 12,387\$925 for the city, and 40,212\$500 for the rest of the province, against 14,021\$100 and 32,869\$560 respectively in the same month of last year.
—During the past year there were 150 crimes registered by the police of Pará, of which 18 were homicides, 2 attempts to kill, 49 assaults with injuries, 8 robberies, 44 thefts, and the balance of various other criminal offences.
—Decree No. 10,199, dated on March 9th, orders the execution of the differential tariff in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. Now Santa Catharina can take up the gauntlet and put differential duties on foreign goods coming from Rio Grande.
—Even the slaughter-house at Santos was closed for a time because the laborers refused to work at mid-day as required by the municipal council. Any one but an alderman would have seen and provided for the emergency by adopting early and late hours for such work.
—There were no commercial telegrams from Santos on the 11th, because of the closing of the business houses. The deaths numbered over 40, the heat was intense, and a torrential rain fell. The laborers have everywhere struck and the people are petitioning for assistance.
—On receiving news of the serious character of the epidemics in Santos and Campinas, the president of São Paulo promptly opened a credit of 20,000\$ on his own responsibility for the relief of the poor. This contrasts somewhat strongly with the little credit of 1,000\$ opened by the general government.
—Three days prayers were offered up in Santos, beginning on the 11th inst., for the purpose of inducing Divine Providence to let up on the suffering people of that city. It is puzzling to understand how the faithful can give such a name to the Almighty and then believe that these terrible epidemics are under his direct control.
—The Italian residents of São Paulo have organized a "White Cross" society for the relief and care of the yellow fever victims of Santos. It is a noble and generous work, and we trust will meet with all the success and support it deserves. Nine nurses were sent down on the 16th, and a considerable sum of money has been collected.
—Our Santos colleagues are now busily calling attention to the many dirty places in that city which require immediate cleaning. This is of course just as it should be, but if they would only make a practice of calling attention to these evils at the beginning of every summer, instead of waiting for an epidemic to break out, they would render a far more useful and humane service.
—The city of Santos has no sewers. There are a few open surface drains for dirty water, and these in so intense a heat are extremely pestilential. With hot cess-pools, open drains, and the surrounding swamps, Santos can not be a healthy place in the best of weather, but when we have two or three months of blazing heat in such a place it can not be anything better than a death trap.

—The February receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 102,831\$398.
—The February receipts of the Porto Alegre custom house were 202,683\$787.
—The government has opened another credit for the relief of Santos—this time for 10,000\$.
—It is said that even in Petropolis complaints are made of the scarcity of good drinking water.
—During February there were 9 marriages, 62 births and 325 deaths in the capital of the province of Ceará.
—The government has opened a credit of 20,000\$ for the establishment of an immigrants' *hospedaria* at Jundiaby, province of São Paulo.
—A telegram from Rio Grande says that the immigrants at Bagé are crossing over into Uruguay because there is no work for them in Brazil.
—There were 265 naturalization papers taken out in the province of São Paulo last year, making a total of 943 during the seven years since the beginning of 1882.
—Recent advices from the interior of the province of Maranhão report that there had been abundant rain and that the planters were very well satisfied with the outlook for good crops.
—The minister of empire has granted a credit of 5,000\$ for the relief of the drought-stricken *comarca* of Taitetê, province of Bahia. Five times the first credit opened for fever-stricken Santos!
—Between the 19th of September, 1888, and the end of February last, 17,307 persons emigrated from Ceará. The arrivals in the same period were 1,910, showing a decrease in population of 15,397.
—As only 5 votes were cast for the tribune and republican candidate, Silva Jardim, at the recent election in the 1st Bahia district, the republican directory have resigned in disgust at the pusillanimous conduct of their flock.
—Up to the 15th the subscriptions for the Misericórdia hospital, at Santos, to assist in caring for the victims of the epidemic, amounted to 13,380\$ 620, and for the Portuguese Beneficent Society 6,909\$800.
—Five persons dropped the streets of Santos on the 12th with what is called *acesso pernicioso fulminante*. If the Brazilian doctor will inform himself about "sun stroke" and "heat-fever," he will then understand what he is so blindly treating.
—The image of Nossa Senhora do Monteaterate at Santos was brought down through the streets to the Rosario church on the 14th in order to secure her interposition in the existing epidemic. Of course no one thinks how much mischief is done by these senseless processions of bare-headed people through the streets.
—There were 104 deaths in Santos on the 10th, 11th and 12th, an average of over 34 a day. Santos is credited with a population of 18,000, from which it may be seen that 34 deaths a day represent an annual rate of 690 per thousand—nearly 70 per cent! It is claimed, however, that so many people have left the city that the actual population is not over 12,000.
—From a place called Ipi, Ceará, a person writes describing the drought as threatening with death the poorer classes and cattle, and with poverty the people of better circumstances. He then adds that the only hope of the district is the Sobral railway extension, but whether the expectation is that the railway is to bring rain, or only money, is the question.
—The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo relates that a Jundiaby clerk "hung his clothes on a hickory limb" and went swimming in a small stream of that place on the 11th inst. On dressing himself he thought his clothes seemed heavier than usual, but it was not until he put his hand in his pocket after the indispensable cigarette that the reason was made clear to him. A rattlesnake popped his head out of the pocket, the young man fainted, some friends ran to his assistance, and the snake made good his escape. Moral: don't smoke.
—According to a telegram from Barbaena on the 11th inst., over 200 poor colonists from the "Rodrigo Silva" colony were wandering about the city begging for food. The death rate among the children had been great, and many adults were seriously ill from hunger and exposure. They were threatening violence in case food were not furnished to them. According to well-informed persons, these poor people, through their director, had been asking for the wages due them from the government since November last and had not received a cent of it. The government owes them, says the *Diário de Notícias*, the sum of 23,000\$, and for want of this the poor wretches are starving.
—An epidemic develops some strange phases of character. In Santos on the 11th no one could be found to put the body of a poor Portuguese in his coffin and the police were finally called upon. While arrangements were being made at the police station for this service, some one hired four men for 10\$000 to attend to it. On the preceding night a Spaniard died and the authorities decided to bury him at once. A hearse was arranged and the cemetery guard advised of the burial. An orderly, in uniform, was then sent to the Misericórdia (at 11 o'clock) to procure a coffin, but the administrator of that charity-supported institution declined to attend to the request at so late an hour. The police were compelled to carry the body to the cemetery on boards taken from the man's bed.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The *Diario de Noticias* on the 15th mentions a report that the Corcovado railway has been sold to an English company for 200,000\$.

—The February traffic receipts of the Macaé and Campos railway were 163,054\$400, of which 44,628\$560 from importation and 116,303\$790 from exportation.

—The Leopoldina railway announces that goods will be received at its station, formerly the Ferry station, at the Largo do Paço, for all points on its trunk line and branches.

—On the 14th the surveys were commenced on the railway from Taubaté to Ubatuba, province of S. Paulo. The telegrams say there was popular delirium and a "cup of water."

—The February receipts of the Caraguá railway amounted to 56,415\$400, of which 10,665\$960 from passengers and 44,065\$400 from freight. The expenditures are not published.

—The minister of agriculture has informed the fiscal engineer of the S. Paulo railway that the 500\$ per annum contributed by the company for a premium at a race in S. Paulo can not be charged as working expenses. On this count, it gives us pleasure to state that the government is right.

—The traffic receipts of the S. Paulo and Rio railway were 1,549,881\$435 for the year 1888 and 1,328,860\$505 in 1887; an increase of 221,011\$930. Expenses were 752,484\$493 and 777,590\$693, or a decrease of 25,106\$205. The balance for 1888 was consequently 246,118\$135 larger than for 1887.

—The superintendent of the São Paulo railway advised the Praça at Santos on the 11th that traffic had been suspended on that line until further notice because of the laborers' strike in Santos. The pay had been increased to 3800 a day, but laborers would have to be sent in from other places. Traffic of Santos destination was also suspended by the Paulista and Mogiana lines about the same time, resumption depending on the ability of the English company to procure laborers for the fever-stricken station of Santos.

—On the 12th Engineers Morsing and Sampaio presented to the minister of agriculture the project for a railway which, commencing at Villa da Barra, province of Bahia, passes through the provinces of Pernambuco, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Piahy and Maranhão and will terminate at Pará. The proposed line will connect the rivers S. Francisco, Parahyba, Araguaia and Tocantins, will open communication with Goyaz through the last two streams, and can connect with the D. Pedro II system when this is extended to the banks of the S. Francisco. The projectors ask for 90 years privilege, without interest guarantee.

S. PAULO RAILWAY CO., LIMITED.

S. Paulo 14 March, 1889.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Dear Sir.—In the "Railroad Notes" of your issue of the 11th instant, there appear some remarks in reference to the S. Paulo railway, and a strike amongst the employees of the road, because extra wages are refused for extra work.

As the statement made is incorrect, I presume your correspondent is a visitor to S. Paulo, or, if a resident here, then he has drawn erroneous conclusions.

The fact is that our laborers [in Santos only] struck for higher wages, following the previous strike of men not on the railway, coffee carriers, carters and others.

The strike of the S. Paulo railway laborers lasted only two days, the men returning to work with an advance of 200 reis per diem, which was offered as a reasonable increase, from the moment their demand was made known; this brought up their wages to 3800 per day.

It is quite true that our passenger platforms, both at Santos and S. Paulo, are blocked with goods for want of sufficient warehouse room, but this arises from no fault or want of foresight on the part of the company, and as the stations were in this state for some two months preceding the strike, your correspondent is certainly in error if he attributes this fact either to the strike, or to the men not being paid overtime, which is also an incorrect inference as our pay sheets prove.

My apology for troubling you with the above statement is that I know the *Rio News* desires to present reliable intelligence to its readers, and will therefore not hesitate to correct the mistake.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

W. SPEERS
Superintendent.

We make the desired corrections with pleasure, adding only that our correspondent has just advised us that the complaints of the laborers had been most promptly and satisfactorily met by the railway officials, and giving them full credit for their prompt action in the matter. We felt certain that Mr. Speers would not knowingly do such an injustice to his employees.—Ed. News.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine government is now talking of floating *lavarelos*.

—A modification of the sanitary convention with Brazil is being discussed by the Argentine board of health.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 13th reports the burning of the storehouse of inflammables attached to the custom-house of that city.

—The reception of the 2,000 poor Irish emigrants on their way out is now engaging the attention of the English-speaking residents of Buenos Aires.

—It is expected that Patti left Bordeaux for Buenos Aires on the 5th inst., per the French packet *Portugal*. The Rio *dilettanti* will regret to hear that she is going direct.

—A train on the Buenos Aires and Rosario line was derailed near San Martín on the 14th, three immigrant cars being overturned and two taking fire from the lamps. There were 20 persons killed and 53 wounded.

—Another case as bad as that of the Englishmen in Rosario was brought to light yesterday in the person of a man named Morales, who had been twenty-one months locked up in the Policía without trial.—*The Standard*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 21.

—According to the *Herald* the Argentine government has been induced to telegraph to Ireland to stop the dispatch of any more emigrants until further notice. All the emigration agents but one have been discharged. It has been discovered that they were swindling the emigrants by charging them 10 shillings each for "certificates of character."

—A short time ago two pictures disappeared from the altar in the Cordón church and later four others were missing, so the curate set a boy to watch the interior of the church day and night. The result was that a woman who had distinguished herself by her constant attendance and extreme devotion was detected in the act of carrying off a picture concealed in her cloak.—*Montevideo Express*, February 21.

—The Argentine finance minister, in a recent report to the President, sums up their growth in revenue and commerce as follows, the commercial totals including both imports and exports:

| year | revenue | commerce |
|------|--------------|---------------|
| 1885 | \$38,728,257 | \$190,849,964 |
| 1886 | 46,752,241 | 194,139,159 |
| 1887 | 58,126,136 | 221,399,726 |
| 1888 | 57,773,620 | 280,690,212 |

—Of the Irish immigrants which were recently landed at Buenos Aires, provisions have been made for the settlement of 400 families on lands in Bahia Blanca belonging to the Argentine Vine Culture Co., represented by Peter A. Garland, the company agreeing to furnish land in small farms at \$80 per hectare [32.38 per acre, Argentine money] and provisions, farm implements, seed, animals and building materials during one year to the aggregate amount of \$1,000, on which the colonist agrees to pay 9 per cent. interest. The transportation of the families and their baggage will be paid by the government.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is highly interesting to note how easily the civil engineering grub is developing into the sanitary engineering butterfly.

—We hear that the Chinese commissioners think Rio a very pretty place to look at, but a terribly unhealthy place to abide in. They will hardly recommend their countrymen to come here.

—On receiving information of the starving condition of the immigrants at the Rodrigo Silva colony, near Barbacena, Minas Geraes, the minister of agriculture at once telegraphed instructions for their prompt relief.

—From the subscription raised among the banks one is led to believe that the late Barão de Cote-gipe was very highly considered; particularly by the Bank of Brazil, which contributes 1,000\$ for the Barão's mausoleum.

—A local colleague says that 200,000\$ are to be spent in refurbishing up the imperial chapel. It really seems a deal of money, but it will not doubt be judiciously expended. The condition of the church has been a disgrace for years.

—As wire-lined palanquins have been furnished the city police stations for carrying sick people to the hospital, the old hammocks with which we are all so familiar have been sent to the suburbs. Sick people in the suburbs are not worthy of palanquins, perhaps?

—It gives us pleasure to note that the government has been convinced of the insufficiency of 1,000\$ (\$500.) to meet the requirements of the poor people of Santos, and it has accordingly been increased to 5,000\$. Even yet, the people of Santos are not satisfied!

—The minister of war tells his colleague of empire that he cannot pay the deaf and dumb asylum 517\$700 for binding books for the army library, because he has no money; but that he will ask the next legislative assembly for furnish the funds. Hard lines on the deaf and dumb!

—It is officially announced that the water supply of Rio will be doubled within 40 days. On a former occasion a similar period furnished more of the element than was appreciated at the time.

—The inhabitants of Engenho Novo are drinking the drainage of hog-pens and such. The dwellers on a stream that furnishes that suburb appear decided to kill off the Engenho Novenses.

—The Argentine minister set fire to his bed-curtains at Petropolis on the 8th, but extinguished the fire with slight damage to his person. There is no reason to believe that this deplorable occurrence will interfere with a settlement, more or less remote, of the Missões boundary question.

—The minister of agriculture wants his colleague at the department of empire to take the requisite measures for the payment of 416,395\$715 owing by the most illustrious municipal chamber to the D. Pedro II railway on December 31st last. We venture to prophesy that this debt will be paid.

—We regret to note that Dr. Ramos Queiroz proposes to sink artesian wells all over the city and pump up Dr. Révy's *lençol* of water for the purpose of flushing the sewers. If Révy does not hasten his return there will be nothing left for him to do—except to absorb another 300,000\$ of surveys.

—O Pais of the 10th mentions a rumor that a decree has been submitted to the Emperor placing Barão de Penedo, late Brazilian minister in London, on the half-pay list, and adds that a similar act occurred some years ago but that the Barão resumed his position upon the retirement of the then minister for foreign affairs.

—On the 13th the minister of empire instructs the inspector general of hygiene to investigate the condition of children employed in shops and factories. Their hours of work, its nature, the sanitary condition of the establishments, etc., are to be reported and any necessary measures for improvement suggested. Sr. Favilla Nunes has been commissioned to draw the statistics.

—On the 12th various tribunes of the people organized meetings to demand water. We saw a part of a procession and there is not the slightest doubt that, if it was a fair sample of the *povo* of Rio, water is necessary. A dirtier and more ill-smelling crowd we have never met. The greater part of the *povo* we saw were young mulatto lads of from 12 to 14 years of age, a sprinkling of rowdies, and the always to be counted upon loafer.

—If the minister of empire will kindly excuse us from a consultation, or from an official commission to carry the idea into effect, we would suggest that sprinkling the streets with sea water for a few weeks can not be hurtful, and that if they are liberally watered in the night the temperature will be very much reduced, thus enabling the residents of these streets to sleep. If anything can be done to make the nights cool enough for sleep, the people will be better able to withstand the solar heat of the day. We would repeat, however, that we must decline either a consultation or a commission.

—It only just now appears that the river São Pedro which is to save the city from pest, famine, and republican meetings, is state property. The *Novidades* on the 13th states that this is so, and furnishes laws to prove the assertion. What a curious country! Here has the government been fighting the owners, *ad-dant*, of this river for years; has had experts and arbitration commissions appointed; and has been condemned by the courts. Had the minister of agriculture sent Sr. Bernardo de Castro to the office of the *Novidades*, he could easily have learned that what belongs to the public does not belong to individuals.

—The *Diario de Noticias*, believing that water is the greatest necessity of the moment, attacked the government on the 11th for not procuring the waters of the Serra do Commercio, so long in controversy, and added that a well-known civil engineer had asserted that the water of these streams could be added to the present supply in six days. Later in the day the minister of agriculture addressed an *officio* to the editor of the *Diario* asking for the name of the engineer referred to. The editor replied, and gave the name of Dr. José Americo dos Santos, formerly connected with the Rio do Ouro works. The minister then sat down and filled out a commission, authorizing Dr. Santos to perform the work indicated, and giving him full authorization to draw upon the government for anything needed. The reply from Dr. Santos was that his health would not permit him to undertake such a task and that, moreover, he had never said that the work could be done in six days. The minister then tried Dr. Coutinho, who also declined the responsibility. Messrs. Banque & Maia then offered to do the work in 40 days, but after seeing their plans the director of the bureau of public works thought he could easily do as much for account of the state, and the necessary orders were at once issued. Dr. Paulo Frontin then put in plans for obtaining the Serra do Commercio waters, on his own responsibility, in six days, and the contract was signed on the 16th. Then it rained on the 17th and is raining to-day, and the prayers of every one but the contractors are answered.

—The minister has nominated a medical commission of six physicians, under the direction of Dr. Arango Góes, to go to Santos to render whatever aid may be required during the epidemic.

—Will some one tell us why it is that a bank can compel a customer to receive gold, and then, at the very same moment, refuse to receive it back? It would seem that what is sauce for the goose, is not sauce for the gander.

—The inspector-general of hygiene having decided that children should not be allowed to enter the cemeteries during the epidemic, the police have received orders to stop them at the gates. The prohibition only affects live children.

—Since the *Diario de Noticias* changed hands its change of tone is marked. Whereas its columns used to be devoted to the costumes of ladies in the Rua do Ouvidor, they are now devoted to teaching constitutional law relative to public meetings.

—The blessing of the colors of the 23rd infantry battalion was marked for the 12th inst., but was transferred owing to the sanitary condition of the city. The beardless lads of the battalion do guard duty all the same.

—The Chinese commission during its stay here was dined at the Zoological and breakfasted at the Botanical Garden. Barão de Drummond represented the animal, and Sr. Malvino Reis the vegetable world, and in both instances the result was highly pleasing to our amiable visitors.

—On the 13th the minister of agriculture stirs up the post-office and the telegraph department regarding complaints as to the respective services at Petropolis, and orders an increase of staff and material if necessary. The sojourners in Petropolis want all facilities to learn when their brethren in Rio "kick the bucket."

—The minister of agriculture has instructed the chief of the fire department to employ the old, street watering carts to carry salt water under the instructions of Dr. Vieira Souto to wash out the sewers. If the new sanitary *fiscal* does not succeed in stirring up a worse smell than was ever before known since the days of the "tiger," we shall be surprised.

—On the 13th the minister of empire asks the Treasury to pay the municipal authorities of Santos some 32,000\$ expended with small-pox patients last year. The minister says the payment was asked for on October 18th last, so that the request has now five months of dust accumulated upon it, if it has not gone with other waste papers to the Ilha da Sapucaia.

—The parade of the people to demand water was strongly impregnated with a carnival taint. One tribune carried a flag marked *Sacroris*, another tribune one marked *Aqua*, a third was marked *Disinfestante* and a fourth banner was marked *Limpeza*. That presumably sound-minded men, however young, should wilfully expose themselves to ridicule in this manner is positively astonishing.

—Complaints have recently been made of the bad telegraph service between this city and Petropolis. To illustrate what it has been the following incident is related: A gentleman hearing of his wife's illness telegraphed on Saturday afternoon that he would go up the next morning. He arrived in Petropolis at the usual time on Sunday, but it was not until evening, some eight or ten hours after his arrival, that his telegram was delivered!

—The minister of empire authorized a private party to cart dead paupers to the cemetery, but the Misericórdia hospital appears to have considered this a breach of their privileges and the minister has cancelled the authority. His object in granting the permission was, he says, merely to help matters under "unforeseen and dolorous circumstances." As the Misericórdia was unable to meet demands for some days, what else could have been done?

—If the sanitary authorities can be induced to take their noses out of the sewers for a few minutes we would like to call their attention to the ice supplied by one of the factories of this city. It is spongy, dirty and at times possesses a decidedly saline taste. If it is being made from the brackish water obtained from wells near the shore of the bay, the ice can hardly be fit for consumption. Let some sanitary inspector buy a kilo and have it analysed.

—The engineering firm of Buarque & Maia of this city, who are interested in the Nictheroy water works, offered during the past week to increase the water supply of Rio provisionally within a period of 40 days, and carry out all the necessary permanent works, disappropriations, etc., within 12 months—all of which would be done for 3,800,000\$. On the 14th, however, the minister of agriculture instructed Dr. Bicalho, director of the bureau of public works, to execute the said works for account of the state and within the shortest period possible, placing all the facilities required at his immediate disposal. As this Dr. Bicalho has been one of the chief of obstacles to the extension of the water works, it will be interesting to see him now working under compulsion. Not to be beaten by the director, whose ability to execute the works was demonstrated after he had studied the plans of the engineers above named, the consulting engineer of the firm, Dr. Paulo de Frontin, announced that he could add 12,000,000 litres to the city's supply in six days. The minister at once invited him to an interview on the 16th, and then executed a contract for the work, agreeing to pay 80,000\$ for the service, and to deposit 90,000\$ for all necessary disappropriations and rights of way. The work must be completed on the 24th, under a fine of 10,000\$ for each day's delay.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 16th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| Present Amount | Interest payable | Rate % | Denomination | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|----------------|------------------|--------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 38,496,000 | Jan.-July | 5 | Apollonides..... | 2000—1,000\$ | 957 3/4 | 957 3/4—96 3/4 |
| 119,600 | do | 4 | do | 1,000\$ | — | — |
| 19,838,500 | Apr.-Oct. | 4 1/2 | Gold Loan 1888..... | 1,000 | 1,110 000 | — 1,110 000 |
| 35,872,500 | Quarterly | 4 1/2 | do 1879..... | 1,000 | 1,010 000 | 1,005 000— |
| 1,105,000 | — | 5 | City of Rio de Janeiro..... | — | — | — |

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

| Present Amount | Interest payable | Rate % | Provinces | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|----------------|------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 287,900\$ | — | 6-8 | Alagoas..... | — | — | — |
| 8,011,300 | Jan.-July | 6-7 | Amazonas..... | — | 81 1/2 | — |
| 206,300 | — | 7 | Bahia..... | — | — | — |
| 30,800 | — | 7 | Ceará..... | — | — | — |
| 1,023,800 | — | 5-6 | Espírito Santo..... | — | — | — |
| 199,900 | Jan.-July | 5-6 | Goyaz..... | — | — | — |
| 5,846,000 | Jan.-July | 6-8 | Mato Grosso..... | 1,000\$ | 100 1/2 | — |
| 3,294,200 | — | 6-8 | Minas Geraes..... | — | — | — |
| 173,850 | Jan.-July | 6-8 | Paraná..... | — | 101 1/2 | — |
| 730,600 | Jan.-July | 5-7 | Pernambuco..... | — | — | — |
| 7,074,400 | Jan.-July | 5-7 | Piauí..... | — | — | — |
| 152,200 | Jan.-July | 6 | Rio de Janeiro..... | 200\$—500\$ | 98 1/2 | — |
| 8,081,500 | Jan.-July | 6 | Rio Grande do Norte..... | 1,000\$ | 98 1/2 | — |
| 27,800 | Jan.-July | 6 | Rio do Sul..... | — | — | — |
| 3,260,222 | Jan.-July | 6 | Santa Catharina..... | — | — | — |
| 123,000 | Jan.-July | 6 | S. Paulo..... | — | — | — |
| 1,153,000 | Jan.-July | 6-7 | City of S. Paulo..... | 100\$ | 93 1/2 | — |
| 500,000 | — | — | Sergipe..... | — | — | — |
| 731,400 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

| Present Amount | Interest payable | Rate % | Banks | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|----------------|------------------|--------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 745,200\$ | June-Dec. | 5 | Brazil..... | 100\$ | 98 1/2 | — 98 1/2 |
| 5,859,999 | Jan.-July | 5 | Credito Real do Brazil..... | 100 | 71 1/2 | 74 1/2—75 1/2 |
| 1,553,100 | Apr.-Oct. | 6 | do do..... | 100 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2—83 1/2 |
| 6,238,100 | May-Nov. | 6 | Credito Real de S. Paulo..... | 100 | 70 | 69 1/2—70 1/2 |
| — | — | — | Preal..... | — | — | — |

DEBENTURES.

| Present Amount | Interest payable | Rate % | Companies | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|----------------|------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1,300,000\$ | Mar.-Sept. | 8 | Brasília..... | 200\$ | 18 1/2 | — 19 1/2 |
| 1,500,000 | May-Nov. | 6 1/2 | Campos de Caramanga..... | 200 | 186 | — |
| 1,024,600 | Jan.-July | 6 1/2 | Juiz de Fora e Plan..... | 200 | 170 | — |
| 15,979,800 | Apr.-Oct. | 6 1/2 | Leopoldina..... | 200 | 190 | 186 1/2—190 000 |
| 4,253,800 | do | 6 | do do..... | 150 | 510 | — |
| 290,000 | Jan.-July | 6 | Maracá..... | 200 | 90 1/2 | — |
| 4,363,400 | Apr.-Oct. | 7 | Oeste de Minas..... | 200 | 200 | — |
| 370,000 | Mar.-Sept. | 7 | Rio das Flores..... | 100 | 93 1/2 | — |
| 1,600,000 | Jan.-July | 7 | S. Isabel do Rio Preto..... | 100 | 200 | — |
| 4,137,100 | do | 6 | do do..... | 150 | 440 | — 450 000 |
| 6,079,800 | Mar.-Sept. | 6 | Sucacabana..... | 100 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2—80 1/2 |
| 4,816,000 | Apr.-Oct. | 6 | do do..... | 150 | 455 | — |
| 650,000 | Feb.-Aug. | 7 | União Valenciana..... | 200 | — | — |
| 439,886 | Jan.-July | 6 | Carris Urbanos..... | 500 | 490 | — 480 000 |
| 811,300 | do | 6 | do do..... | 100 | 105 1/2 | — |
| 436,250 | Feb.-Aug. | 6 | Niteroi..... | 100 | 91 1/2 | — |
| 307,000 | Apr.-Oct. | 8 | Pernambuco..... | 200 | 195 | — |
| 250,000 | Jan.-July | 8 | S. Paulo and S. Amato..... | 200 | — | — |
| 1,377,300 | May-Nov. | 8 | Ferry..... | 100 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2—106 1/2 |
| 225,000 | Jan.-July | 8 1/2 | Paulista..... | 200 | 104 000 | — |
| 500,000 | Feb.-Aug. | 7 | Central Sugar Factories..... | 100 | 85 1/2 | — |
| 784,000 | Apr.-Oct. | 8 1/2 | Pureza..... | 200 | 180 | — |
| 1,500,000 | Jan.-July | 6 | Quissamã..... | 200 | 192 | — 200 000 |
| 200,000 | Feb.-Aug. | 6 1/2 | Rio Branco..... | 200 | 180 | — |
| 100,000 | — | — | MILAS..... | — | — | — |
| 400,000 | May-Nov. | 8 | Berbery..... | 200 | — | — |
| 1,000,000 | Jan.-July | 7 | Brazil Industrial..... | 200 | 100 | — 195 000 |
| 784,000 | Apr.-Oct. | 7 1/2 | Carica..... | 200 | 200 | — |
| 688,000 | do | 7 | Confiança Industrial..... | 200 | 200 | — |
| 147,200 | do | 7 | Pia Grande..... | 200 | 200 | — |
| 2,000,000 | Nov.-May | 8 | Petropolitana..... | 200 | 200 | — |
| 380,000 | Jan.-July | 7 | Rink..... | 200 | 92 1/2 | — |
| 430,000 | June-Dec. | 7 | S. João..... | 200 | 195 | — |
| 250,000 | Mar.-Sept. | 7 | S. Pedro de Alcantara..... | 100 | 100 | — |
| 200,000 | Apr.-Oct. | 8 | S. José d'El Rey [gold]..... | 100 | 85 1/2 | — |
| 580,000 | Apr.-Oct. | 8 | MISCELLANEOUS..... | 200 | 210 | — |
| 400,000 | do | 7 1/2 | Cantaria e Esportes, g. d. l..... | 150 | 480 | — |
| 100,000 | Jan.-July | 8 | Elevador e Fab. de Chumbo..... | 100 | 92 1/2 | — |
| 209,600 | May-Nov. | 7 | Duques D. Pedro II..... | 200 | 195 | — |
| 4,150,000 | May-Nov. | 6 | Lavoura, Ind. e Colon..... | 100 | 195 | — |
| 2,500,000 | Jan.-July | 8 | Melhoramentos U. de Nith..... | 200 | 200 | — |
| 100,000 | Jan.-July | 8 | Oleus de Villa Nova..... | 200 | 200 | — |
| 602,700 | Apr.-Oct. | 8 | União Telephonica..... | 100 | 70 1/2 | — |

INSURANCE.

| Capital | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies | Dividend paid | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 4,000,000\$ | 200,000\$ | 16,173\$ | Alliança..... | 2\$000—Jan. 89 | 20\$ | 198 000 | — 22\$000 |
| 3,000,000 | 750,000 | 294,707 | Argos Fluminense..... | 17 000—Jan. 89 | 250 | 455 000 | — |
| 2,000,000 | 15,800 | 7,950 | Bonfim..... | 1 000—Jan. 89 | 10 | 10 000 | 8\$000— |
| 2,000,000 | 200,000 | 7,950 | Honania..... | 1 000—Jan. 89 | 20 | 20 000 | — |
| 4,000,000 | 500,000 | 285,000 | Confiança..... | 2 000—Jan. 89 | 20 | 30 000 | — |
| 8,000,000 | 250,000 | 192,508 | Fidelidade..... | 11 000—Jan. 89 | 125 | 170 000 | 170 000— |
| 2,000,000 | 200,000 | 80,640 | Gerar..... | 4 000—Jan. 89 | 20 | 42 000 | — 45 000 |
| 2,000,000 | 200,000 | 348,000 | Industria..... | 10 000—Jan. 89 | 20 | 20 000 | — |
| 8,000,000 | 100,000 | 18,489 | Localidade..... | 1 000—Jan. 89 | 10 | 155 000 | — |
| 1,000,000 | 200,000 | 19,600 | Nova Permanente..... | 1 000—Jan. 89 | 20 | 28 000 | — 27 000 |
| 5,000,000 | 750,000 | 195,000 | União..... | 2 000—Jan. 89 | 50 | 43 500 | — |
| 2,000,000 | 100,000 | 9,447 | Prospérité..... | 2 000—Jan. 89 | 20 | 16 000 | 15 000—18 000 |
| 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 10,131 | Prêmio Com. dos Varejistas..... | 3 000—Jan. 89 | 10 | 24 000 | — |
| 2,000,000 | 200,000 | 6,932 | Vigilância..... | 1 000—Jan. 89 | 10 | 10 000 | — |

BANKS.

| Capital | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Name | Dividend paid | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 2,000,000\$ | 500,000\$ | 30,477\$ | ANILAR..... | 9\$000—Jan. 89 | 200\$ | 200\$000 | 155\$000—180\$000 |
| 4,000,000 | 1,115,000 | — | Brasil..... | 8 000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 253 000 | 254 000—255 000 |
| 7,167,645 | 33,000,000 | — | Caixa Credito Commercial..... | 2 000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 248 000 | — 240 000 |
| 500,000 | 208,460 | 1,335 | Commercial do Rio de Jan..... | 10 000—Jan. 89 | 40 | 50 000 | 50 000—51 000 |
| 20,000,000 | 11,988,000 | 2,337,975 | do 2 series..... | 9 000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 227 000 | 205 000—229 000 |
| 12,000,000 | 11,100,000 | 1,135,000 | Commercial..... | 4 000—Jan. 89 | 170 | 160 000 | 161 000—165 000 |
| 20,000,000 | 1,889,780 | 177,719 | Credito Real do Brazil..... | 5 1/2—Jan. 89 | 120 | 100 000 | — 250 000 |
| 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 150,000 | Dekender..... | 12 000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 255 000 | — |
| 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 1,420,000 | English, Limited..... | 60—Dec. 88 | 100 | 110 000 | — |
| 20,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 1,000,000 | Industrial e Mercantil..... | 6 000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 165 000 | 165 000—175 000 |
| 20,000,000 | 13,477,023 | 350,000 | Internacional..... | 11 000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 268 000 | 265 000—269 000 |
| 60,250,000 | 2,025,000 | 6,395,000 | London & Brazilian, Limited..... | 2 200—Jan. 89 | 70 | 100 000 | — 108 000 |
| 2,000,000 | 307,000 | — | Mercantil dos Varejistas..... | 80—Oct. 88 | 40 | 40 000 | — |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 3,270 | Popular..... | 6 000—Jan. 89 | 100 | 112 000 | — 113 000 |
| 4,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 155,600 | Preal..... | 6 000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 70 000 | 75 000—80 000 |
| 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 2,694,500 | Rural e Hypothecario..... | 1 000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 285 000 | — |
| 4,000,000 | 1,434,250 | 75,415 | União de Creditos..... | 1 000—Mar. 89 | 10 | 60 000 | — |
| 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 9,958\$ | PROVINCIAL..... | 3 000—Jan. 89 | 100 | 75 000 | 55 000—58 000 |
| 5,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 160,848 | Credito Real do..... | 3 000—Jan. 89 | 50 | 60 000 | — |
| 1,000,000 | 835,710 | 15,000 | do 2 series do..... | 600—Jan. 89 | 10 | 10 750 | — |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | Lavoura..... | 2 800—Jan. 89 | 80 | — | — |
| 500,000 | 333,280 | 2,258 | Mercantil, Santos..... | 10 000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 210 000 | — |
| 1,000,000 | 806,440 | 6,420 | Popular, S. Paulo..... | 1 500—Jan. 89 | 30 | 31 000 | — |
| — | — | — | Territorial, Minas..... | 6 000—Jan. 89 | 100 | 163 000 | — |

RAILWAYS.

| Capital | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies | Dividend paid | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 12,000,000\$ | 1,813,000\$ | — | Bahia e Minas..... | — | 20\$ | — | — |
| 800,000 | 800,000 | 18,268 | Baio de Aratuna..... | — | 200 | — | — |
| 10,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 14,912 | Campos and Caramanga..... | 21\$ 1/2—Feb. 89 | 200 | 130\$000 | — |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 17,536 | Espírito Santo & Canavieiras..... | 5\$000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 138 000 | — |
| 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | — | Juiz de Fora e Plan..... | 3 000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 125 000 | — |
| 50,000,000 | 13,000,000 | 41,237 | Leopoldina..... | 13\$ 60—Jan. 89 | 400, 100 | 125 000 | 125\$000—128\$000 |
| — | — | — | do 2 series..... | — | — | — | — |
| 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 120,043 | do subsidaries..... | 22 1/2—Jan. 89 | — | 23 000 | 22 750—23 000 |
| 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | — | Machê and Campos..... | 5 000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 90 500 | 88 500—90 500 |
| 4,000,000 | 2,130,000 | 40,127 | Oeste de Minas..... | 6 000—Aug. 88 | 200 | 90 000 | — |
| 10,000,000 | 1,177,400 | — | do 2 series..... | — | — | — | — |
| 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 474 | S. Isabel do Rio Preto..... | 7 000—May 84 | 200 | 188 000 | — |
| — | — | — | S. Paulo and Rio..... | 7 000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 187 000 | — |
| — | — | — | do x subs..... | — | — | — | — |
| 10,000,000 | 1,000,000 | — | do subsidaries..... | — | — | 25 000 | — |
| — | — | — | Sapucaia..... | — | — | 200 000 | — |
| — | — | — | Sincabana..... | — | — | 300 000 | — |
| — | — | — | do x subs..... | — | — | — | — |
| 1,600,000 | 1,400,173 | 40,431 | do subsidaries..... | 6 000—Mar. 89 | 40 | 70 000 | — 170 000 |
| — | — | — | União Valenciana..... | 6 1/2\$—Feb. 84 | 200 | 80 000 | — |

TRAMWAYS.

| Capital | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies | Dividend paid | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 5,400,000\$ | 5,400,000\$ | 107,000\$ | Carris Urbanos..... | 6\$000—Jan. 89 | 200\$ | 250\$000 | 250\$000—255\$000 |
| 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | — | Jardim Botânico..... | 3 200—Jan. 89 | 200 | 150 000 | 150 000—155 000 |
| 300,000 | 213,250 | — | Laranjeiras, and tunnel..... | — | 200 | — | — |
| 500,000 | 500,000 | — | Niteroi..... | 5 000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 248 000 | — 258 000 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 84,186 | Pernambuco..... | 4 000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 100 000 | — |
| 1,200,000 | 55,000 | — | Peto Alegre..... | — | — | — | — |
| 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 507,809 | S. Christovão..... | 15 000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 260 000 | — |
| 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 24,912 | S. Isabel..... | 4 000—Jan. 89 | 200 | 210 000 | — |

SHIPPING.

| Capital | Capital paid up |
|---------|-----------------|
|---------|-----------------|

Insurance.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.Fire Risks
Authorized 1870Marine Risks
Authorized 1884.

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No. 2 Praça das Marilhas.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 32, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro.**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilus Ottoni.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Mourão & Wilson,

87, Rua Visconde de Inhaúma.

Telephone No. 193.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 427.

MANHEIM INSURANCE CO. (Mannheimer Versicherungs Gesellschaft)

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T. Rombauer.

No. 78, Rua do General Camara.

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E. W. May,

Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

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Reserve fund £450,000

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Phipps Brothers & Co.

Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16

Shipping.**THOMAS NORTON'S**

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

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Steamship.**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

| Date | Steamer | Destination |
|---------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mar. 21 | La Plata. | Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. |
| " 26 | Trent. | Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo. |

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

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E. W. May, Sup't. Marítimo.

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Sobrado.

Phipps Brothers & Co.

Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAELS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:FINANCE Captain Baker 6 Apr.
ALLIANÇA " Beers 4 May.
ADVANCE " Griffiths 26 "

The fine packet

ADVANCE,

Captain GRIFFITHS

on return from Santos, will sail 18th March at

10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,
(entering the two last named ports)
PARÁ, BARBADOS and ST. THOMAS**Passage Rates**To Liverpool cabin \$220 gold
New York " \$145 \$75
" & back \$275 "

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Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

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With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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